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L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Report on Banks and Banking.

The Joint Select Committee, to whom so much of the Governor's Message as refers to Banks and Banking, and the resolutions inquiring into the condition of the Banks fo the State were referred, beg leave to submit the following report:

If the corporations of the Banks still exist unimpaired by the revolution and its legal consequences, the Legislature cannot legitimately interfere with their capital, or divert it to any other purposes than those authorized by their charters, until the outstanding obligations are discharged: for such legislation would tend to impair contracts, which the Constitution of the United States forbids. These institutions are largely in debt; the debts contracted on the faith and credit of the coin, which their charters required them to keep in their vaults.—Any legislation authorizing the transfer of that coin into another direction by the corporation, is, in the opinion of the Committee, in spirit, if not in letter, a violation of a contract.

After carefully investigating the subject, the Committee is of the opinion that all, or nearly all, of the corporations of the State have ceased as corporations, to exist, as a legal consequence of the revolution, and the complete conquest of the State. It is a well settled principle of international law, (so well settled that it is unnecessary to refer to authorities,) that in a conquered country all laws and all rights of persons and property cease to exist, except such laws and such rights as the conqueror chooses to decree. No one will deny that the South was conquered and surrendered without *terms*; no one can doubt that in the opinion of President Johnson, we were a conquered people, and that he, as Commander in Chief of the armies of the conquering power, had a right to decree such laws as to him seemed best. He refused to accept the terms offered by General Sherman to recognise North Carolina as a *de facto* government. He proceeded in a manner unknown to our laws, to appoint a Provisional Governor; without the forms of law, he deprives the people of the State of two-thirds of their property, without "just compensation;" he declares in his proclamation, not that a part of the civil laws were at an end, but that "all civil government was at an end in North Carolina" He provided for a call of a Convention, not in accordance with our Constitution, prescribing qualifications for delegates and voters in a manner unknown to our laws. In obedience to the will of the President, the Provisional Governor declares all civil offices in the State vacant, and proceeds to fill the same, prescribing officers for corporations, and qualifications for stock holders in said corporations as voters or proxies: regulates our courts, when and where to be held, and what subjects should be cognizable before them. In obedience to the proclamation of the Governor, a Convention assembled, which Convention, by its acts, accepts of and recognizes the fact that it was called by the authority of the President as a conqueror, and proceeded to act according to said terms, receiving messages and dispatches from the President controlling the action of the Convention in matters of vital importance to the people of the State, abolishing slavery, removing all civil officers, and declaring by ordinance, that "Whereas, doubts may arise from the late attempt of North Carolina to secede from the United States, whether any and what laws have been and now are in force, &c," and ordaining by said ordinance all laws not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, &c. The Convention gives legality to the principle that it was decreed by the President as conqueror, otherwise, we had no Convention. There is now no civil government, no Legislature, as all owe their existence to the permission of the President, and not to Constitutional forms. This idea of the supreme power of the President has been acquiesced in by the people, by the Convention, and is now recognized by the Legislature enacting such laws as are decreed by the President, he not only recommending, but demanding such and such measures as a condition precedent to civil government. Measures at variance with what we deem to be our best interest, and repugnant to all our feelings have been, and are continually being enacted simply because it was so decreed by the President. It is our interest to continue to conform to the decrees of the President.

The question arises, what is the legal effect of the ordinance of the Convention declaring what laws are in force or corporations, it being admitted by the whole theory of the government and impliedly in said ordinance that during the revolution, corporations with all other laws ceased to exist. No one will doubt but that with the consent of the President, the Convention had power to ordain charters for corporations. Yet the corporations being in the nature of a contract between the State and its citizens, once ceasing to exist, the corporators can accept of the charters or not; but until accepted by the corporaters, the ordinance is of no effect. The Committee is not informed that the stockholders of any Bank have accepted the ordinance of the Convention, and it is not to be presumed that they will do so, as such an act would be against their interest, as from the recent message of the Governor we learn that the Banks are hopelessly insolvent, not being able to pay ten cents in the dollar.—It is a well settled principle of law in this State, that corporations expiring, the debts both due from and to the corporations cease to exist as liabilities. Judge Gaston says in the case of Fox vs Horah, 1 Iredell Equity—"it is not to be questioned, we think, that on the expiration of the charter, debts of every kind due from the Banks were extinguished as completely as debts due to it." The same principle is decided in Jones' Equity, 6 vol. Mallett *vs.* Malloy. From the reasons above set forth, the Committee is of the opinion that by the effects of the revolution in the language of the President, "depriving the people of North Carolina of all civil government" the charters of the Banks expired, and cannot be renewed except by the consent of the corporators and this Legislature cannot interfere, as all the questions connected with the corporations are for judicial and not legislative action.

Respectfully submitted,
A J JONES, *Chairman*,
JOS H. WILSON,
R Y. McADEN,
W. A. CALDWELL.

Report of Committee on Finance, Relative to National Banks.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill to authorize the Banks of the State to subscribe stock in National Banks, respectfully recommend its passage, and in support of such recommendation offer the following suggestions:

The chief want of the State is a circulating medium Her resources lie undeveloped, industry and trade are stagnant.

Creditors and debtors, the rich and the poor, all suffer from the same common cause. For the want of money—of a medium of exchange, the people cannot recover from the prostration of years of sacrifice. Money must be supplied or they will fall into despair. The only available means in the State for relieving this distress lies with the banks, though they share in the general suffering. Much of their loss was from loans in their own notes in 1861, to the *de facto* State government, at its special request. The notes then issued are still outstanding, and must be paid. Still another loss has resulted from the calamities falling on their debtors. If they go into liquidation now, those losses will be many times multiplied. But with all their misfortunes, saved by indefatigable exertions from financial dangers and perils of robbers, the specie in their vaults remains, to aid the State, if properly used, in this her hour of trial. It is admitted the banks cannot remain in their present condition, the pursuit of creditors will force them to some action. The question before us is, whether they shall go into liquidation, paying out their assests from time to time, when collected, to their creditors, or whether these assets shall be used for the benefit of the people, the creditors, and possibly the banks.

A bank is an artificial person, the powers and duties of which are enumerated in its charter, created, not for the benefit of individuals, but to supply a sound currency. The parties most interested in, and affected by banks, are first and chiefly the community, all of whose operations will be obstructed by a bad circulating medium; 2ndly, the creditors who are mainly the stockholders and general depositors; 3rdly, the principal debtors of the bank and their sureties, and last and least of all, the stock-holders.

The committee are of opinion that all these classes will signally suffer from winding up the banks at this time.

1st. The stockholders will certainly lose the entire amount of their stock. The University owes the Bank of North Carolina a balance of $90,000 for purchase of $200,000 stock All this will be annihilated, and the institution we all have taken an oath to preserve will be ruined. The bank investments of the State in the Literary Fund will be destroyed, extinguishing the light of learning in our Common Schools, while thousands of widows and orphans will be deprived of their sole dependence for bread.

2d. The creditors of the bank, the notcholders and general depositors, will lose a large portion of their dues. The gold in the banks is about $800,000, their debts, in round numbers, $8,000,000—their credits about $3,000,000. This fund will only pay ten cents in the dollar, and the credits will be almost worthless, from the general prostration of the people.

3d. The debtors of the banks being called on for their obligations, in the present disastrous state of the country, must succumb, under the additional burden. Nor will the principals alone be ruined. Their sureties, a large and respectable body of men, will have their energies paralyzed by the sure, if slow approach of the judgment, which may sweep away the reliets of their fortunes.

4th. The community, while this ruinous process is going on, will still suffer the evil of the want of a circulating medium, with the means of relief wrenched from them before their eyes, by an unwise and heartless policy. They will lie at the mercy of their rich neighbors of the North. The usurious exactions of the last few months will be perpetuated. The people of the State, forced by the scarcity of money, will continue to give, as has been common, three per cent. per month for temporary loans, or, as the committee learn, has been done in Georgia, and perhaps in North Carolina, seven per cent. per annum, with one fourth of their entire crop, secured by mortgage or real estate. The debtors of the banks, in their fall, will carry down thousands of others connected with them in the operations of business. The people of the State will be unable to pay their taxes, and the holders of the public debt will fail to receive interest for a series of years to come. The gold divided among the note holdors will not enure to the benefit of the people of this State. Most of the notes are held abroad, and the gold will go to swell the coffers of those already rich, while the small portion held at home will be hoarded, as the notes have been during the war. and the scanty sums forced from distressed debtors will take the same course.

The committee are of opinion that this wide spread ruin may be averted by the policy shadowed forth in the bill reported. Instead of sending gold out of the State, let it be used in bringing into our midst the circulating medium, which we so much need. This will be of equal benefit to the community, the debtors and creditors of the banks and eventually to some extent, to the stockholders. It will make the gold of the banks an interest bearing fund; it will revive prosperity—enable the debtors to meet their obligations, and will give the creditors their dues.

The first section of the bill authorizes the banks to subscribe for stock in National Banking Associations. Each bank is to decide for itself, whether to exercise the authority, and if so, to what extent. When the stock is taken, the old bank becomes a stockholder in the new, and will be entitled to accruing dividends. The liability of its creditors will not be effected, nor will the liability of stockholders be changed in any degree.

Section second, commands that the dividends paid the old bank, shall be used in liquidation of its debts The profits of these institutions have generally been large, and if successful, the creditors of the old bank will be the gainers. The stock itself will not be beyond their reach It will be subject to the same liabilities as the funds with which it was purchased. In spite of their own interest, the note holders may, by a proper process, have it sold. But though by the sale, the old bank will not reap the full benefit of the proposed plan, the chiefest good, the relief of the people, will be gained by the establishment and continuance of a National Bank of large means.

Section third repeals clauses of the charter in conflict with this act, when it is accepted; and section fourth, authorizes the banks to make an assignment of their assets for the equal benefit of their creditors. This is necessary to prevent note holders in other States from bringing suit in the Federal Court, and thereby gaining precedence over the home creditor, whose causes must be decided in the State Courts.

The committee find the beneficial effects of this policy, so well portrayed in the message of his Excellency, the Governor, they beg leave to quote his words on this subject:

"The large amount of money, which the University and Board of Literature, have in the two principal banks, and the investments held by our citizens in all of them, (including very many widows and orphans,) and the great want of a circulating medium, seem to demand of me some suggestions on these subjects. I make them with much diffidence, having never been interested in any banking institution, and not having made the subject a matter of much consideration. The United States has adopted a system of National banking, looking to a uniform currency, throughout the United States. It is our duty to conform to this policy.

The fortunes of our capitalists have been swept away. How are we to raise the means of establishing National Banks? By a proper amendment of the charters of our banks and railroad companies I hope it may be done—Several of our railroads in which the State holds large stock, are in a sound condition—Some of them owe little or nothing. The reports of the banks which were procured under the orders of the Provisional Governor, and have been printed and laid before you, show in round numbers, that these banks have a little over $800,000 of specie in their vaults, and that they owe to the holders of their notes and to depositors about $3,500,000, and that there is due them for discounts before the war, about $3,000,000.

If the banks are forced to make an assignment, and go into a general liquidation, in order to make an equitable *pro rata* distribution of their assets among all their creditors, (and which must be the case if nothing be done by you,) the note holders and depositors would receive about ten cents in the dollar in specie, and such further dividend as collection from their debtors might enable them to make. Unless money become more abundant in the State it is manifest that little can be expected from these collections.

This specie is now locked up, yielding no benefit to anybody. I suggest that, by an amendment of their charters, these banks and railroad companies be allowed to subscribe for stock in a National Bank. With the specie in possession of the banks, and resources at the command of the other corporations, with such subscriptions on the part of individuals as might be expected, bonds of the United States might be bought, to an amount sufficient to form the basis of a National Bank The dividends declared in favor of the banks should be paid over to them, and by them should be paid out, together with the collections they may make to their creditors

The benefits proposed by this scheme are:

1. The making of the specie in the banks, now lying dormant, produce the interest which would accrue on the United States bonds in which it would be invested

2 The enabling of the solvent debtors to our banks to borrow money from the new bank and pay off their notes to the present banks, whereby many of them would be saved from ruin, and at the same time afford a larger dividend to the present creditors of the banks.

3 The extension of aid to our people, by supplying a circulating medium so essential to the restoring of their shattered fortunes.

4. The furnishing of a safe depository for the funds of the State and individuals.

5 The securing to the creditors of the banks a much larger dividend than they will get, if the banks be forced into immediate liquidation.

6. A hope that by good management, in some of the banks, some of the stock might be saved to the stockholders, including the University and Literary fund.

If there be not some insuperable objection in the way, which I do not perceive, then this plan offers a reasonable prospect to help a suffering people, to aid in the revival of prosperity, bring in taxes to the State, help the debtors to the old banks to pay their debts, increase the assets to the same, and thereby save money to their creditors; furnish a safe fiscal agent to the State, and save a portion of the stock, and rescue from ruin the University and Common Schools.

The operation of this measure may be practically seen by taking as an example the Bank of North Carolina. This bank, besides Confederate securities, lost $681,800, lent to the State in their own notes of the bank in 1861. The specie is about $350,000, the debts are about $1,500 000. The credits of the bank due before the war are $868,000, those due since are $963,000, which may be valued in present currency at $248,200 If the bank goes into liquidation, by the most liberal calculation, the note holders will not receive fifty cents on the dollar. The stock will be utterly lost.

The Bank of North Carolina can subscribe and pay for $500,000 of stock in a National Banking Association. This sum will be invested in United States bonds, which will be deposited with the Comptroller of the Currency, whereupon eighty per cent., or $400,000 in notes will be issued to the new bank. The bank will then be entitled to the interest upon the $500,000 of bonds, or $30,000 per annum, and will have four hundred thousand dollars of currency with which to carry on its operations. Six per cent, per annum on this amount, or $24,000, is a moderate calculation, so that the new bank will make on this stock, without estimating gains from deposites and other sources, $54,000, which will be paid to the old bank to aid in liquidating its debts. At the present price of bank notes, this sum will buy $ 54,200, the first year. This amount might be increased every year, and if, as is probable, capital from abroad will join our capital at home, the benefit to the State will continually increase.

The Committee have not deemed it necessary to inquire whether National Banking is a sound system of finance It has become the settled policy of the Government. It has been approved by the wisest statesmen and most intelligent bankers. A policy founded on the national credit, and defended by the power of federal taxation, we cannot hope to withstand. North Carolina must fall into line with the other States of the Union, or remain forever in the bitterness of poverty

The Committee therefore report the following bill to the House and recommend that it do pass.

W. N. H. SMITH, *Ch'm.*

A bill to authorize the Banks of the State to subscribe for stock in National Banks

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That any bank, chartered under the laws of this State,

may to an amount to be prescribed by the stockholders thereof, subscribe for stock in any national banking association now in existence or hereafter to be created, the place of business of which shall be within the limits of the State, and pay for such subscription by sale of specie or otherwise.

SEC. 2. The dividend accruing to the subscribing bank shall be used in payments of the debts thereof.

SEC. 3. In case any bank shall elect to subscribe as aforesaid, upon such election, all provisions of the charter thereof in conflict with this act shall be thereupon repealed, and this act shall be a part of such charter.

SEC. 4. The banks of this State may, any time, make an assignment of all their property rights and credits, for the equal benefit of all their creditors.

SEC 5 This act shall be in force from its ratification.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

Banks and Banking.

As everybody is more or less interested in the Bank question, directly or indirectly, and as frequent inquiry has been made as to what the Legislature is doing in regard to this matter, we give the joint select committee's report on banks and banking, and the admirable report of the Committee on Finance relative to National Banks, on our first page.

The first, A. J. Jones' report, we judge, meets with but little favor among the people. If the ideas embodied in this report should be adopted, it will break up more people and produce more general ruin than the war, with all its horrors, except the sacrifice of life. If A owes B a just note for $100, this note is the lawful property of B, just as much as his horse, or any other property, and his sacred right should be protected.

The millions of property destroyed by the war, should cause us all to unite in an effort to protect each other in what property we have left, and to endeavor to repair and build up the shattered remnants of our estates.

Gov. Worth, in his late message, has shown a laudable purpose to do this. But what can he do if he is thwarted by the ruinous doctrine of this report, the evident tendency of which is to pull down and destroy and not to build up. Money is the main spring of business and trade, and there is but precious little of it in the country. The Governor recommends amendments of the bank charters so as to enable them to take stock to the extent of their means, in one or more National Banks, in order to furnish the people with a currency, and try to repair, in some degree, the crippled condition of our school fund, &c., and possibly save something to the many widows and orphans whose all is invested in the banks. Instead of aiding the Governor in his good purposes, said Committee seems disposed to raise the question whether there now are any such things as banks, and seems disposed to crush out what little vitality they may still have. The committee has made the wonderful discovery that by the act of rebellion and its suppression, we have lost our State sovereignty, and that the State is now a conquered province, directly in the face of what the President has repeatedly asserted, that the States, as organized bodies, still exist, but the offices have become vacant by the disloyalty of the officials. And as it was his Constitutional duty to protect every State in the enjoyment of a republican form of government, he appointed a Provisional Governor, not to rule North Carolina as a conquered province, but to act in subordination of our State laws, which were not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and to aid in restoring to the State a republican form of government, which had been lost, not by the treason of the State, but by treason or disloyalty of the government officials. The President has repeatedly asserted that the States cannot commit treason, but the officials can, and thereby the offices become vacant. But the committee's wonderful report says that the charters of all corporations and our State organization are forfeited, and therefore there are no such things as legal obligations, which would present a pretty state of affairs indeed,—ruination by the wholesale. But for fear this demoralizing doctrine might not be endorsed by the people of the State, another proposition is assumed in said report, that the amendment of the bank charters asked for by the Governor, would be a violation of the clause in the Constitution of the U. States, which forbids any State from passing any law impairing the obligations of contracts?

Let us see what it is the Governor recommends: He merely recommends that the charters of the banks be amended so as to enable them to take stock in one or more National Banks.—Does not the National Banking law provide for the State banks to form themselves into National Banks, whenever sanctioned by two-thirds of the stockholders? Who for one moment supposes that doing this in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, would be the impairing of a contract?

Let us see. The banks hold about $800,000 in specie, lying idle and unproductive. By adopting the Governor's plan, with this specie $1,000,000 of national bonds can be bought, which yield annually $66,000 of interest, in specie. These bonds form the basis for issuing about $1,000,000 of currency for the people, which would also yield to the banks another installment of $60,000 of interest annually. Add these two sums of interest together, and we have $126,000 of yearly interest accruing, with which to pay off the depositors and bill holders, and all the result of the judicious investment of said specie, which is now lying idle and yielding nothing.

Does this look like impairing the obligations of the banks to the depositors and bill holders? Instead of impairing, it is increasing the means of the banks to discharge their liabilities, and giving the people a good currency.

Let us go a little further and look into the present obligations of the banks to redeem their circulation.

Did not the people of the State, through their Legislature, at its session in May, 1861, before North Carolina attempted to secede, enact a law requiring the banks, (under a provision of their charters to furnish the State with money whenever called on) to loan the State large amounts, which was done by the banks issuing their own bills, under an express agreement, enacted into a law by the Legislature, that the banks should not be required to redeem their bills until the State should pay back to the banks every dollar it had borrowed. This contract of the State with the banks, was the contract of the people, the bill holders and depositors, with the banks, that they should not be required to redeem their bills until all the money borrowed by the State was refunded. How then can a grant allowing the banks to use this specie in a way to furnish the people with a currency and to bring in some 11 or 12 per cent of interest for the use and benefit of the bill holders and depositors, be construed into an act impairing the obligations of contracts? Let the State pay the banks the millions she owes them, and they will be able and ready to redeem every dollar of their circulation. The cry of its being a war debt is a mere pretext. The banks were compelled to loan this money to the State, and are not responsible for any bad use which may have been made of it.

If A borrows money of B and puts it to bad use, does that release A from his obligation to pay back to B every dollar he borrowed? By no means.

We hope there is enough justice and good sense in the Legislature, to assist the Governor in his noble efforts to repair, in some degree, the ruin brought upon us by this war.

We are pleased to see that the press of the State does not favor the report of the select committee. The Wilmington Journal enters its "protest against doctrines so demoralizing in their tendency and so completely subversive of our rights."

New Advertisements.

H. W. Fries—Goods, horses and mules at auction.

F. W. Leinbach.—Sale of Household Furniture, &c.

E. A. Vogler.—Tombstones.

☞ Complications are very likely to arise between France and China concerning propagandism. The missionaries have been driven from their missions established under the privileges secured by treaty.

Foreign vessels continue to suffer from pirates on the Chinese coast.

The native cotton crop has generally proved a failure.

☞ The cattle plague is assuming an alarming phase in Great Britian,—10,041 new cases are reported for the week ending Jan. 20, being an increase of 795 cases over the previous week. This report swells the number that have died of the disease to 63,905, and the number killed after having been attacked to 16,134. Whole number of deaths reported from the beginning of the epidemic 80,040.

THE ENTERPRISE.—We have received the first number of this paper, published in Raleigh, by Rev. L. Branson, Rev. H. T. Hudson, assistant editor. It is a large, handsome, and well filled sheet, published weekly at $3 per annum. We wish the Enterprise great success.

NORTH CAROLINA GUARDIAN.—A new daily paper, under the above title, has just been commenced by J. E Brittain, Esq, at Charlottee, at $7 per annum. Mr. Brittain has had much experience in the newspaporial line, and no doubt will pubish a good paper.—The Guardian is published daily and tri weekly.—Success.

☞ The Raleigh Progress is now an evening paper, published every afternoon except Sundays.

The farmers of Smith County, Tennessee, are suffering heavy losses by the hog cholera, which is proving very fatal, and threatens to carry off the whole stock of swine in the country. Consequently a universal slaughtering of the healthy porkers is taking place for the purpose of saving their bacon.

It has been decided by the Secretary of the Treasury that upon all cotton shipped from the South to a Northern port, the tax becomes due immediately after its arrival at its destination. The cotton cannot be held in bond.

The gold coinage at the mint during the month of December was one million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars, silver coinage nearly thirty seven thousand dollars, and copper coinage over one hundred and three thousand dollars.

State Legislature.

In SENATE, on Wednesday the 7th, the bill to provide for the payments of interest on State bonds, and the whiskey bill was under consideration.

In the HOUSE, the bill to create a State agency in Washington City, was, very wisely, indefinitely postponed.

In SENATE, on Thursday, the resolution appropriating $7,000 for the use of the University, was passed.

The House bill to probibit the distillation of grain was finally rejected by a vote of 21 to 25. There is another anti-distillation bill before one of the committees, we believe.

The HOUSE was principally engaged on the freedmen's code.

The bill appropriating $20,000 for the support of Institution for the deaf, dumb and blind, passed second and third readings.

A bill further to suspend the operation of the statute of limitation, passed third reading.

In SENATE, on Friday, the bill making provision for the payment of interest on state bonds, now due, was rejected by a vote of 16 23.

In the HOUSE the freedmen's code was further debated.

In SENATE, on Saturday, the bill to establish the rate of interest at 8 per cent, &c., was reported back from the the judiciary committee, recomending its passage.

The bill appropriating $7,000 for the relief of the University was finally passed by both houses, and is a law.

Senate bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors in the town of Salem, passed third reading

Both houses voted for a councillor of state, in place of W. W. Lenoir, resigned, and elected R. F. Simonton, of Statesville.

The Progress reports nothing of importance on Monday, both houses meeting at 10 o'clock and adjourning at 12.

The engrossed bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the town of Salem, had its first reading in the House.

On Tuesday nothing of special interest.

In SENATE, bill to extend to widows time to enter dissent to the last will and testament of their husbands, passed second reading.

In the House, a bill was introduced for the relief of Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Guardians, and other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity.

The death of Mr. Isaac N. Saunders, Senator from Onslow, was announced.

An Important Order from the President.

The President has issued an order restoring all the churches and parsonages within the bounds of the Baltimore Annual Conference, embraced in the State of Virginia, to the M. E. Church of the United States, held by said Church prior to 1861. This order farther states that such possession shall be valid until the civil courts shall have determined in whom the legal title vests.—The effect of the order will be to take from under the control of the Conference now sitting in Alexandria all such property, and place it in the possession of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church in the United States, which will meet the last of this month in Baltimore city.

Baltimore Sun

THE "ARREST" OF GOV. MOREHEAD.—As many erroneous statements have been in circulation in regard to the arrest of Gov. Morehead, at the late Government sale in this town, it may not be amiss to give a true account of the matter, as we understand it. The Governor claimed the property, or at least damages to the value thereof, but by a rule of law; before he could proceed to attempt to recover damage it was his duty to protest against the sale, which he attempted to do, intending in the same connection to make a proposition to which no one could take exception, and which would not interfere in the least with the progress of the sale. But he was not allowed to proceed far with this proposition until he was told by the officer conducting the sale to "consider himself under arrest." Of course the Governor said no more, and the sale went on, though we believe but one or two of the buildings on Governor Morehead's land were sold, the people declining to bid on the others. Late in the evening the Governor was notified that in consequence of his age and the inclemency of the weather he would not be required to go to Raleigh that night, if he would give his sacred word of honor to be in readiness to go there when required. This he did.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

The earthquake felt throughout Mexico on the 13th ult, was also severely felt on the South American coast on the 15th. So violent was it there, that nearly all the private houses were thrown down, and the most substantial buildings of the government suffered severely.

The value of taxable property belonging to the colored residents of Washington is $1,235,000. Of the 24,000 colored residents of this city, the freedmen's bureau estimate that about 7,460 can read, and that about 5,000 subscribe for newspapers.

☞ At a concert recently given at Richmond, for the benefit of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, the sum of $1,000 was realized. At a benefit given in Newbern, recently, $319 was realized.

The death of Fredericka Bremer, the celebrated authoress, is announced at Stockholm.

MARRIED:

In this place, on the 13th inst., by G. H. Renigar, Esq, Mr. EDWARD T. SHOUSE to Miss JENNETTA BROWN.

DIED:

In this county, on Saturday the 10th instant, JESU CREWS, son of J. P. and Phoebe Crews, aged nine years.

Congressional.

On the 8th, in the Senate, the consideration of the constitutional amendment was resumed.

The House passed a bill disposing of the public land in certain Southern States, on the homestead principle. Also discussed the Navy appropriation bill.

On the 9th, in Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Md., made a speech in opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment.

In the House, the naval appropriation bill was passed. Nearly all items for the Norfolk and Pensacola navy yards were stricken out.

The House concurred in the senat amendment to freedmen's bureau bill, which provides that instead of confining its operations to those states where the writ of habeas corpus is suspended, gives it general application.

The bill now awaits the action of the President.

Congress was not in session on Monday, the day having been set apart for the memorial exercises and a nation's tribute to the memory of the late President of the United States.

The dispatches from Washington state:

Mr Bancroft delivered his address to the memory of Mr. Lincoln, at the capitol, to an immense gathering President Johnson and the members of his cabinet, army and naval officials and a large delegation of foreign ministers, were present. Many were unable to gain admission. The speaker in the course of his address drew a parallel between Palmerston and Lincoln, and paid a most glowing tribute to the character and services of the late President. His remarks on this occasion are generally considered to be one of the happiest efforts of the eminent historian.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Senator Wilson from the Military Commission, reported a bill fixing the military peace establishment. Eighteen regiments of veteran reserves, originally provided for, were omitted.

The Senate resumed the discussion of the representation amendment.

In the House, Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported an amendment to the Constitution, that Congress shall have power to make all laws, which shall be necessary and proper to secure to citizens of each State, the necessary privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and to secure all persons in the several States equal protection to life, liberty and property.

STAMPS ON CONVEYANCES, BONDS, NOTES, &C.—The following extract from a recent letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue contains useful and important information:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, Jan. 30, 1866.

SIR—Your letter of the 22d inst., entrusted to the "proprietors of the *Intelligencer*" has been referred to this office. I reply that the law requiring stamps upon conveyances, bonds, notes, &c., took effect October 1, 1862, and that no stamps are necessary upon instruments issued prior to that date.

A bond for the payment of money is subject to stamp duty at the rate of five cents for each one hundred dollars or each fractional part thereof, as "written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated;" a personal bond, given as *security* for the payment of any definite amount or certain sum of money, exceeding one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, is subject to a stamp duty of fifty cents and to fifty cents additional for each additional five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof.

An instrument subject to stamp duty, but, issued and used, unstamped, prior to August 1, 1864, may be made valid by stamping it as required by section 163 of the act of June 30, 1864; if issued since that date, the case falls under section 158 of said act as amended by the act of March 3, 1865.

Very respectfully,
D. C. WHITMAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

The African Twins, are now on exibition at the Exchange Hotel, in Raleigh, of them the *Standard* says:

"We look upon them as a greater natural curiosity than the celebrated Siamese twins, who for several years attracted the attention of the curious and scientific, in this country as well as Europe. The connection between these girls is closer than in the Siamese twins, there being more of the physical and mental organs common to each. The connection begins below the neck and terminates at the extremity of the spine. To touch one at any point of her body below the connection, sends a sensation to the brain of each, while a touch of either above the connection is felt by that one only. They can talk to different persons at the same time on entirely different subjects, and one can engage in a game of whist, while the other reads or sings.

These children were born of slave parents, in Anson county, N. C, and are now about 14 years old. They were on exibition in this city when they were infants, after which they were taken North, and were two or three years in Europe. The lady who has them in charge was their former mistress, and is now commencing a tour with them under a contract with their parents, who are both living.

Sixty-nine members of the house of Representatives have made preparations for the delivery of speeches on the subject of reconstruction. Their names have been entered for that purpose and they will speak in rotation.

A man 84 years old, died while partaking of the sacrament in a church at Nottingham, England, on Christmas day. He was in apparently good health, but had previously said that he would die on that day.

A good article for sale.—Inquire at THIS OFFICE.

A Travelling Luxury.

Two new sleeping cars, says the *Wilmington Despatch*, for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, which were built in Philadelphia by the Southern Transportation Company, have arrived in Richmond on their way to this place. One of these cars will be attached to each night train. The cars are fifty-five feet in length, ten feet wide, nine feet six inches in height, and will each accommodate forty eight passengers.

"They are fitted up with every convenience, from downy beds (the linen of which is changed every day) to a complete toilet paraphernalia, including even towels, soap and combs.—A passenger can retire at night with as much comfort as though in his own bed room, and on rising in the morning by simply going to the wash room, can complete a most elaborate toilet. The state-rooms in these cars are beautifully fitted up with rich damask curtains, velvet carpets and soft cushioned seats.

They are well ventilated, and the complaint often made by passengers of catching cold while riding in railroad cars is entirely obviated. They are well heated and the arrangements are such that a proper temperature of atmosphere can always be obtained. Every state-room and partition is furnished with a plate looking glass, and the utmost privacy can be obtained. A box in the centre of each sleeping car contains tools of all descriptions ready for use in case of accident. There are eight lamps to each car, which furnish a flood of light to read by, etc. The cars are painted a light yellow outside, that color having been found to be the most durable, and the best to stand heat. Travelling made easy will be the experience of passengers in these cars. The berths are so arranged that, during the day, they display soft and luxuriant plush divans and seats. The cost of these cars is between $9,000 and $10,000 each."

Foreign.

NEW YORK, Feb 9.—Aspinwall advices just received

The Peruvian Dictator has made an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Chili, and declared war against Spain.

The Spaniards residing at Lima have received orders not to leave, and to have their names registered for surveillance.

The cattle plague still continues in England, and is still increasing

A vessel in the Thames, on the point of starting for Peru, was detained at the instance of the Spanish Consul, who alleged that she was designed to war on Spanish commerce, under the Chilian flag.

There are said to have been 400 vessels lost in European waters during the recent gales.

Action of the Baltimore Methodist E. Conference.

From the proceedings of this body, we learn that it has joined the Methodist Church South, without a dissenting voice. Bishop Farly, on Thursday last, recognized the body and took his seat as Presiding Officer of the Conference.

Severe Weather on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 29.—Advices from Yerka say that the weather up the coast during the past fortnight has been the most severe ever known. The snow on Scott mountain is from 12 to 15 feet deep. No mail has been received for twelve days, and the telegraph line is broken in a hundred places. Communication with Washington Territory, over the mountains, is almost broken off, and the telegraph line in the Territory is almost totally destroyed, and much other property damaged In Williamsetta Valley the snow fell to the depth of two feet.

NEWS ITEMS.

General Sickles, commanding the Department of South Carolina, has prescribed regulations for the government of all concerned. He decides that all laws shall be applicable alike to all the inhabitants; no person shall be held incompetent to sue, make complaint, or to testify because of color.

We understand that the people of many of the Virginia seaboard counties have adopted a police system which embraces every active adult in their midst.

In the disturbance at Kingston, Jamaica, the negroes killed thirteen persons while the government, in return, shot or hanged two thousand one hundred and forty. Besides these, there was a large number killed by the marines and soldiers, the number of whom no report is made.

For playfully eating the captain and four men of a French vessel, the inhabitants of the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific, are undergoing extermination, and the French will take the island.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—Civil proceedings by the Texas State officers at Brownsville against parties implicated in the Bagdad affair, have been commenced.

There are upwards of forty thousand destitute persons in Alabama, and will require expenditures of upwards of two million of dollars per annum, to relieve them

Labor prospects on the Red River plantations are more cheering, and the freedmen are disposed to give better satisfaction.

The Germans of Cincinnati are violently opposed to permitting their countrymen to go south under contracts with planters, denouncing such contracts as a species of slavery.

THE CHOLERA IN THE WEST INDIES.—The cholera is making terrible ravages in some of the West India Islands The disease prevailed in its most violent form at Guadaloupe, and had also made its appearance at Barbadoes.

New Advertisements.

Public Sale.

HAVING taken out special letters of Adm'n istration on the estate of T. Leinbach, dec'd, we shall offer at public sale, at the late residence of the said T. Leinbach, in Salem, on

Saturday the 24th of February,

a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, together with numerous other articles.

TERMS:—A note with *undoubted security* payable at six months.

All sums under five dollars, *cash*.

F. W. LEINBACH, } Adm'rs.
J. L. FULKERSON. }

Salem, N. C., Feb. 17, 1866. 2t

GOODS
AT AUCTION.

On the 6th day of March next, I will commence selling, at the Store formerly occupied by F. FRIES, in the town of Salem, the stock of Goods remaining on hand, consisting of

HARDWARE, DRUGS, DRY GOODS,
and a great many odd articles.

With the exception of such articles as were in use about the Store, all the goods are new; and as the sale is positive, buyers can get good bargains.

☞ The sale will continue until the stock is closed out.

Terms made known on day of sale.

☞ At the same time, there will be several HORSES and MULES offered for sale.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C. Feb. 12, 1866.

Tombstones.

MANY PERSONS HAVE CALLED ON ME desirous of procuring Tomb Stones. If they will now hand in their orders, I will try and furnish them in a short time.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 16, 1866. 27 2w

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his tract of LAND, within half a mile of Salem, Forsyth County, N. C., containing about **76 ACRES,** embracing upland, bottom, and woodland.

The improvements are all new, and consist of two small framed comfortable Dwellings, a good Barn, an excellent Well of water and a young Orchard of choice fruit trees.

The location is healthy, and would suit any person desirous of carrying on a small farm, near town. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises.

WILLIAM A. ACKERMAN.

Feb. 10, 1866. 26-tf

VALUABLE
TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

AS Executor of the last Will and Testament of T. Leinbach, dec'd, I now offer, "with the consent of all parties interested," the **HOUSE AND LOT,** late residence of said T. Leinbach, in the town of Salem, together with a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at private sale.

The house is a good, substantial and convenient BRICK BUILDING. The lot is 100 feet front, by 200 feet deep, with an excellent well of water, and convenient out buildings on it.

F. W. LEINBACH.

Salem, Feb. 3d, 1866. 25-tf

Photograph Gallery!

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, and the public generally, that he is prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, in a superior style at his

Old Stand on Main Street.

He flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Call and see specimens.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, of various styles and prices, suitable for holiday presents, for sale.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C. Dec'r 16th 1865. 19 3m

Save Money.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS OCCASION to return his thanks to his former friends and customers for the liberal patronage received for the past years, and desires to call the attention (of the many persons who owe him) to the importance of an early settlement, since the firm has been changed to Hege Brothers, and the time of year has come for settlement.

From the fact that the most of us have lost considerable on account of the late unfortunate war, he will not be very particular in charging interest if settlements be made during the present month.

☞ Corn, Wheat, and country produce generally taken in payment of debts.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Jan. 13th 1866. 22 1m

CHARLES E. KLUGE,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
GEO. W. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Clothiers,
AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.
423 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Clock Repairing!

The undersigned is prepared to clean and repair CLOCKS at short notice.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C., Dec'r 16th, 1865. 19 3m

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

FRESH AND GENUINE
GARDEN SEEDS
FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

JUST received at the Salem Drug Store, a lot of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, among which may be found:

Cabbage,	Cucumber,	Beans,
Early York,	White Spine,	Six Weeks,
Drum Head,	Long Green,	Ex. Early,
Ox Heart,	and other var.	Lima.
White Onion,	Lettuce,	Peas,
Yellow Onion,	Nutmeg Melon,	Radish,
Bell Pepper,	Citron "	Egg Plant,
Asparagus,	Okra,	Salsify,
Beet, extra early,	Parsnip	Squash,
Carrot,	Tomato, n[illegible] va[illegible]	Turnip,
WHITE AND YELLOW [illegible]ON SETTS.		
&c.	&c.	&c.

A lot of FLOWER SEEDS suitable for borders.

☞ Remember the place—Salem Drug Store, sign of the BIG MORTAR,—Post Office Building.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1866.

N. W. Glenn, Administrator of Alfred Tate,
vs
Heirs at Law of Alfred Tate.
Petition to sell land

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Calvin Tate, is not a resident of this State,—it is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court make advertisement according to law, during six weeks, in some newspaper of this State, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in April next, and show cause, if any he hath, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, J. G. Marler, Clerk of said Court, at office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in January, 1866. Issued January 16th, 1866.

J. G. MARLER, *Clerk.*

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-6t.

New Family Grocery.

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED,
BACON, LARD, BUTTER,
CHEESE, FISH, SARDINES,
CRACKERS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
SPICES, CANDIES, and all articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Provision Store.

Will buy Flour Grain, Potatoes, Butter, &c., at market prices for Barter or Cash.

Just received a lot of that justly celebrated

Durham Smoking Tobacco.

A fresh supply of good "Carolina Belle" snuff in store and for sale by

H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Nov. 25th, 1865. 15-3m

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

John L. Peddycord, Executor of the last Will of Grizilla Peddycord, deceased.
against
A. J. Peddycord and others, the legatees and heirs at law of said Testatrix.
Petition to sell the land of said testatrix, to pay her debts.

It appearing to me, by affidavit, that John Weer and his wife Louisa, and Joshua Snider and his wife Nancy, defendants in said petition, reside beyond the limits of this State:—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press a newspaper published in the Town of Salem, for six successive weeks for them to appear and make defence at the next term of said Court, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1866; otherwise said petition will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard accordingly.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of said Court at office, this 19th day of January, A. D. 1866.

N. S COOK. C. C. C.

Olin High School.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 15th of January, 1866, and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Junior Class,	$10 00
Intermediate Class,	12 00
Senior,	15 00
Latin, Greek, and French, each,	5 00
Music on the Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Other Ornamental branches at Professor's charges.	
Contingent fee, fuel, &c, extra,	1 00

Good board can be had in the village at $12 per month, including washing and lights.

The above prices to be paid in specie or its equivalent in currency or produce at market rates.

Payments.—One half *in advance*, and the balance at the close of the Session.

For further particulars, send for circular.

JAMES SOUTHGATE,
Principal.

January 13, 1866. 22-1m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature for a charter to build a Railroad from High Point to Salem.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE subscribers are now receiving, and are expecting to receive another lot of

NEW GOODS,

among which is a respectable assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

from the smallest infant's to the largest ladies' and gent's shoes.

A good lot of
HEMLOCK LEATHER,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,
DYE STUFFS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
A LOT OF EXTRA 4-4 SHEETING

CROCKERY WARE,

EMBRACING PLATES, CUPS & SAUCERS, DISHES, &c.
A good assortment of homemade CROCKS. DISHES, &c.
Also a lot of STONE JARS, CROCKS, &c.

HARDWARE,

comprising AXES, a good lot of PAD & DOOR LOCKS, SCREWS, POCKET KNIVES, KNIVES AND FORKS, NAILS.
A nice lot of Northern POTS, OVENS; LIDS, &c.
COFFEE, SUGAR, POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD AND CAPS

We have also in Store an assortment of

CLOTHING.

which we will sell cheap.

MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

Any person in want of a 7 octave PIANO can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

We return our thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope by renewed exertions to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We invite the public to call and see us

We wish those of our friends who owe us, to please not forget to call and pay up, as we must have money.

CORN, WHEAT, BEES-WAX,
FLAX SEED, FEATHERS, &c.,

taken in exchange for goods, or in payment of debts.

HEGE BROTHERS.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 13, 1866. 22-1m-pd

NATIONAL EXPRESS
AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY chartered by the State of Virginia, and organized with

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
AS ITS PRESIDENT,

has opened an agency at

HIGH POINT,

and is now prepared to do a

General Express Business,

in the transportation of
Freight,
Currency,
Gold,
and Valuables,

of every description, between High Point and the following cities and towns:

New York,	Philadelphia,
Boston,	Baltimore,
Washington,	Georgetown,
Alexandria,	Lynchburg,
Staunton,	Richmond,
Greensborough,	Petersburg,
Danville,	Norfolk,
Raleigh,	Wilmington,
Weldon,	Goldsborough,
New Berne,	Knoxville,
Bristol, Tenn.	Morganton,
Wimsboro', S. C.,	Charleston, S.C
Fredericksburg, Va.,	Tarboro, N. C.

and accessible points in the States of New York Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and Way Stations on the following named Railroads:

Baltimore and Ohio,
Orange and Alexandria,
Virginia and Tennessee,
Virginia Central,
Petersburg and Weldon,
Richmond and Danville.
Petersburg and Lynchburg,
Raleigh and Gaston,
North Carolina Central,
Wilmington and Weldon,
Atlantic and North Carolina,
Charlotte and South Carolina,
Western N. Carolina.
Western Division Wilmington C. & R. R.

As the line of Railroads is opened, they will extend their business to all points in the South, in addition to those named.

The company has also such favorable contracts with Steamer Lines from all Northern ports to those of the South, as will enable it to deliver goods at all inland points at rates below the usual charges. The Tariff of charges will be based upon a fair business per centage above the cost of transportation, without being onerous or oppressive; nor will it be made less than the cost of transportation, with the view to break down or drive off any rival, to advance to oppressive and unnecessary high rates. Upon this basis the company solicits public patronage.

W. G. BARBEE,
Jan. 6,-21-3m. Agent, High Point.

Wanted,

A good HOSTLER. Liberal wages offered. For particulars apply to

JOS WILLIAMS,
Panther Creek, Yadkin Co., N. C.
Dec'r. 16th 1865. tf

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

J. L. Fulkerson's Column

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Clooking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bosoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots.

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL, consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron; as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice aiticle of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of *FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,* for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of *GOOD HAND WILLOW WARE,* such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather,** which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C,, Dec, 16th, 1865. 19–tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,* which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs,* "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures,* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GREAT GIFT SALE

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jewelers' Association,

Capital - - - - - 1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Splendid List of Articles
All to be sold for one dollar each.

50	Superior Grand Piano Fortes,	$300	to	$1 200
100	Splendid 7 Octave Pianos,	400	to	800
150	Melodeons, the best made,	100	to	200
175	First-class Sewing Machines,	50	to	150
250	Solid Silver Dining Sets,	75	to	300
500	Silver Salvers and Urns,	50	to	250
200	Solid Silver Tea Sets,	50	to	300
200	Gold Hunting Watches,	50	to	200
250	Ladies Enamel'd Gold Watches,	50	to	200
500	Gents Hunting Silver Watches	35	to	100
500	Open face Silver Watches,	25	to	6
250	Diamond Rings,	50	to	100
1000	Solid Silver Card Cases,	15	to	25
2000	Silver Salt Stands,	6	to	14
3000	Silver Egg Stands	18	to	20
2000	Silver Ice Pitchers,	25	to	50
50 000	Sets Silver Tea Spoons,	5	to	15
10 000	Sets Silver Table Spoons	8	to	25
10 000	Sets Silver Knives and Forks	10	to	39
5000	Paire Silver Napkin Rings	5	to	20
1000	Doz Silver Nut Picks,	12	to	25
6000	Silver Cake, Pie and Fruit Knives	5	to	15
10 000	Engravings, Rosewood Frames,	5	to	25
6000	Engravings, Gilt Frames	6	to	30
6000	Large Photographs, in Frames	5	to	25
1000	Fine Oil Paintings	25	to	100
2000	China Vases and Mantel Ornam'ts	6	to	10
6000	Fine 6 blade Pocket Knives,	5	to	10
3000	Ivory and Pearl Back Combs	10	to	25
5000	Ivory and Gold headed Canes	5	to	25
3000	Toilet Sets, Perfumery, etc.	5	to	15
6000	Ladies' Trav'g Bags and Portm's	3	to	20
2000	Ivory and Sandal Wood Fans	5	to	50
3000	Photograph Albums, all sizes	5	to	30
2000	Gold Vest, and Neck Chains	15	to	30
2000	Gold Oval Band Bracelets	5	to	10
5000	Chased Gold Bracelets	6	to	12
2000	Chatelaine and Guard Chains,	5	to	25
7000	Solitaire and Gold Brooches	5	to	10
2000	Lava and Florentine Brooches	4	to	10
5000	Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches,	4	to	10
5000	Mosaic, Jet and Lava Ear Drops,	4	to	10
7500	Coral Emerald Ear Drops,	3	to	8
5000	California Diamond Breast Pins,	3	to	10
3000	Sets of Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, studs, etc.	3	to	11
3000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	3	to	8
10,000	Lockets, double glass,	3	to	5
5000	Lockets for Miniatures,	5	to	10
3000	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.,	3	to	8
5000	Plain Gold Rings,	4	to	10
5000	Chased Gold Rings,	4	to	10
10,000	Shield and Signet Rings,	3	to	10
10,000	California Diamond Rings,	2	to	20
7500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet,	5	to	10
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Coral,	8	to	21
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Onyx,	10	to	15
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Lava,	12	to	20
2500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Mosaic,	20	to	30
0,000	Gold Pens, with Silver Holders,	5	to	10
15000	Gold Pens, with Gold Holders,	6	to	12

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling out Certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25 cents for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also *Terms to Agents.*

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO.

Jan. 6, 1866. 21–3m

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER, SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets Pens, Pencils Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE.

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whitemore's No. 10 COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

LOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. tf

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

No. 6, North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N.C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 30, 1865. [8–6md

Fresh Arrivals of Goods,

ABOUT TWICE A WEEK,

BY EXPRESS,

FROM NEW YORK & PHILAELPHIA,

AND PRICES COMING DOWN.

at E. A. VOGLER'S.

BLUM'S ALMANACS

FOR 1866.

JUST published, Blum's popular Almanac for 1866, containing the usual astronomical calculations, and much interesting reading matter,—full 36 pages.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., February 1st, 1866.

John N. Anderson,	John Lecker,
John T. Atwood,	Miss Elizabeth Miller,
William Aisley,	Thomas Murphy,
Henry Bowman,	John S. Macy,
John D. Bodenhamer, 2	Miss M. M. Mock.
Anderson Bodenhamer,	Mrs. Nancy McBride,
Miss Jenny Carell,	Miss Nannie E. Marshal,
Wm. Chadnane, (Col'd.)	M. C. Norman,
Mrs. Jane Chamberlain	Mrs. Jan Norcom,
Mrs. Nancy B. Castle,	Miss Ceranie Ocorum,
Levi Crutchfield,	Miss Lydia Petree,
Philopena Cornelius,	Elijah S. Pegram,
Walter Duncan,	Isaac Prim,
A. B. Dillon,	Uriah Phelps,
N. C. Dawson,	Isaac Petree, 2
Newton Dasen,	L. E. Pitts,
Alexander Delap,	W. W. Phillips,
E. C. Dull,	J. Y. Pegram,
Franklin Fowler,	Harris Reed,
William R. Griffith,	Mrs. Mary M. Stokes,
B. Y. Hendricks,	Julia K. Swim,
Soloman H Helcepeck,	Edward T. Shultz,
Elisha Harper,	Andrew Snipes,
Miss Martha Hendricks,	J. Strupe,
Mrs. John C. Hooper,	A. T. Snider,
P. A. Hegge,	Rowles Stanley,
J. G. Jones,	Miss Josephine Sink,
John Annie Johnson,	Mary Stanley,
Henry Jonson,	John Vance,
Miss Mary Jones,	Miss Henrietta Wall,
Miss Nancy Johnson,	Wm. Waldrelven,
M. Kelly,	Miss Martha Wheeler,
John A. Lasser,	Job Worth,
Mrs. Lucy Locke,	Jacob Willyard,
James Looper,	Miss Nancy York.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1866.

[Over]

EXTRA.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866

Public Sentiment.

There is much more dissatisfaction among the people in Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin, Forsyth, and in other neighboring counties, relative to the conduct of the General Assembly, and the course which that body will probably pursue in relation to Banks and Banking, than is dreamed of in Raleigh.

If madam rumor is to be credited, the Legislature had better adjourn right away, save their credit and the people's money, before they fully succeed in "damning themselves to everlasting fame," and irrevocably ruin the people and the State.

Our space is so much occupied this week that we have only room to inform the assembled wisdom at Raleigh, in the name of the people of at least a respectable portion of Western North Carolina, that they are utterly opposed to wholesale repudiation, and have no sympathy with those who favor the report of the Joint Select Committee on Banks and Banking, known as Jones' Report, but approve of the Report of the Committee on Finance, relative to National Banks, known as W. N. H. Smith's Report, and the bill reported by said Committee, as published in the *Press* last week.

The members, knowing the wishes of their constituents, and disobeying them, will be held to a strict account of their stewardship,—depend upon it.

Important to the Limbless.

The annexed note to the Sheriffs of all the counties in the State, from Gov Worth, explains itself.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C, Feb. 5th, 1866.

To the Sheriff of ——— County:

SIR.—The General Assembly has ordered me to supply an artificial limb to every soldier who lost his limb in the service of the State in the late war, which I understand is intended to embrace every citizen of the State who lost an arm or a leg while in the military service of the Confederate or State government. It is necessary that I should know how many are to be supplied. I ask you in behalf of those maimed men, to report to me at an early day, how many such soldiers are in your county, distinguishing those who have lost a leg from those who have lost an arm.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of N. C.

In accordance with the above notice, the Sheriff of Forsyth has prepared the following list of limbless, and requests us to say that, if any have been overlooked, the fact should be made known to him without delay, as the list will be sent to Raleigh next week:

C. A. Shultz—arm.
J. T. Jones—leg.
R. W. Belo—leg.
Wiley Shouse—foot.
John Wimmer—arm and leg.
Henry Burke—leg.
A. Goslin—leg.
Chas. Ogburn—foot.
George Beck—arm.
James Barrow—leg
—— Conrad—leg.
Jonas Spach—arm.
W. E. Bolejack—foot.
—— Helsebeck—leg.
—— Williams—leg.

State Legislature.

But little has been done worth recording.

The House has been engaged in discussing the bill regulating salaries and fees for State officers.

The House defeated the bill authorizing the banks of the State to subscribe for stock in the National Bank, by a vote of 58 to 44—but subsequently agreed to reconsider the matter.

In the House, a bill to authorize the banks to close their business, passed second reading—yeas 70, nays 7.

The people expect but little relief from this Legislature, and unless a change takes place, they will not be disappointed.

Look well to the ballot-box in future.

Murder and robbery are prevailing to a great extent, on the Rio Grande. The French troops have left Monterey on account of the jealousy of the Mexican troops. Juarez's minister has gone over to Maximilian and denounces Juarez as a usurper. A party at Monterey has made propositions to Maximilian, to build Rail Road across the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The wife of a Republican Congressman complained recently of the crowding of negroes in the Congressional gallery.—Consequently the negroes were put in a separate place, and Greeley is making an outcry about it.

Congressional.

On the 15th, the Senate passed a bill to prevent the kidnapping of negroes in the Southern States.

Gen. R. E. Lee was examined for several hours before the committee on reconstruction on the 17th.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House has passed, by a large majority, resolutions declaring that the rebellion deprived the people of the South of all civil government, and that it becomes the duty of Congress to enable them to organize State governments.

The President sent to the Senate his veto on bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. He takes the ground that it is unconstitutional, and that the appointment of agents in every county where Freedmen and refugees exist, would place too much patronage in the hands of the Executive, and would enable him to use it, if so disposed, for the attainment of political ends.

On the 20th, the vote on the vetoed bill was taken and defeated—yeas 30 nays 18.

Mr. Stevens, from the House committee on reconstruction, reported a joint resolution that no Senator or Representative shall be admitted to either branch of Congress, from the late rebellious States, until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to representation.

The resolution passed the House after night by a vote of 109 to 40.

COUNTY COURT.—Last Saturday a week, the newly appointed magistrates were qualified, and the court was temporarily organized by the selection of J. P. Vest Esq., as Chairman, and adjourned to next regular term in March, for permanent organization.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Owing to the festivities of the week, there were no public demonstrations on the 22nd. Mr. James M Fisher, however, favored this community with two very successful paper balloon ascensions, in the afternoon, and one at night. Our famous band of music graced the occasion, and at night, treated our citizens also to a grand serenade.

New Advertisements.

E. D. Hampton—Horses wanted.
J. W. Alspaugh—Bank Notes wanted.
J. L Fulkerson—Fresh Clover Seed.

Altering the guage of the Piedmont Railroad has been completed, and the trains are now running through from Richmond to Greensboro.

The Richmond *Examiner* has been suppressed by military authority.

The French Minister at Washington, Mr. Montholon, and Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, had, it is stated, their final interview in relation to Mexican affairs on the 7th instant. It is distinctly understood that Louis Napoleon has issued orders for the positive withdrawal of all the French troops from Mexico, and that Maximillian will be left alone, so far as the French Emperor is concerned, to work out for himself and by himself his Mexican problem.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Important Military Order--Disloyal Newspapers to be Suppressed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF U. STATES,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1866.

Circular Letter Addressed to Department Commanders.

You will please send to these headquarters as soon as practicable, and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterance of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up hostility of feeling between the people of different sections of the country cannot be tolerated. This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these headquarters only.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant,

T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

TORN OR WORN BILLS.—We warn our friends not to take worn or torn green backs or small currency, that is much defaced, as they are not current and are heavily discounted. Don't send us such bills or they will be returned. By the way, the public ought to be protected in this matter. Is there no place where U. S currency is redeemed when it becomes defaced?

THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

On Sunday evening, the 18th inst, the first century of the existence of Salem was closed in a most solemn and impressive manner, in the presence of a large congregation assembled in the church, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Rev. M. E. Grunert officiated.

The services were opened with an admirable chorus, and were throughout highly interesting and affecting. The allusions to the occasion were of such a nature as to bring home to the hearts of all present, the goodness and long suffering of our Lord and Master to us as a community.

During the night, the century departed in a flood of rain, and the early morn heralded a freshet, which threatened to mar the proceedings to some extent, by keeping away many of the members of our country congregations, and other friends. It was also feared that the out-door exercises on the graveyard would have to be dispensed with on account of the inclemency of the weather. But towards noon the genial rays of the king of day broke through the murky barrier, and sent the gloomy forebodings to the "four winds," and gradually many of our country friends and brethren made their appearance,—some crossing the creek below town in a boat, and others crossing the stream at more favorable points.

Early on Monday morning, the Salem Brass Band discoursed the sweet melodies of Zion from the observatory of the Salem Female Academy. Thoughts of days gone by came crowding on the memory, and our heart glowed with fervor as the festive notes floated on the morning air.

At 9 o'clock the church doors were thrown open, and a large audience soon filled the spacious house of worship.

Rt. Rev. G F. Bahnson inaugurated the services of the day in his usual eloquent and felicitous manner. There was a solemnity pervading the congregation, indicating that the words of the worthy Bishop were not lost upon dull ears or clouded understandings. His allusions to the inscriptions above and on either side of the sacred desk, were beautifully and appropriately given

At 10½ o'clock the people were again called together, when Rev. R. P Lineback offered up a fervent prayer; after which the Rev. F. R. Holland, formerly pastor of this congregation, and late Vice-Principal of the Female Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa, present on a visit, addressed the assembled multitude in one of his best efforts.

The introductory remarks were peculiarly and thrillingly solemn, and many a tear-dimmed eye and quivering lip betokened that heart strings vibrated in consonance with the just and eloquent tribute to the *departed* fathers of our beloved Church. He briefly, yet comprehensively, glanced at the history of the past century, and remarked that with all the changes and vicissitudes, "the golden thread could yet be traced in the woof" of the past 100 years.

His brief exposition of the character of the Moravian faith, as looking more towards evangelising than proselyting, was in keeping with the ideas of our fathers.

His wholesome admonitions will long be remembered by his hearers.

In the afternoon, Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz read the historical account of the past century, in his usual clear and fluent manner, which, from the marked attention of the audience, must have proved highly interesting.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, a large concourse of people assembled in front of the church, and after singing a hymn, proceeded to the graveyard. The noble avenue, as well as the graveyard, were illuminated with pine fagots, placed on numerous stands prepared for the occasion. The effect was grand, and as the blaze rose and fell, causing a flickering light and shade, it left a singular yet pleasant impression on the imagination. Rev. Robt. DeSchweinitz prayed portions of Litany No. 2. The ceremony was solemn and the alternate strains of the Brass and String bands were remarkably appropriate and effective. The scene was calculated to lift the mind above earthly things.

The graves of the original settlers, eighteen in number, were appropriately marked with an evergreen cross, placed uprightly at head of each mound. The entrance gateway was profusely garnished. The aged group of cedars in the centre of the graveyard were also neatly decorated.

There was a very large concourse of people present, variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000.

On Tuesday at 10 o'clock, Rev. H. C. Cooper opened the services with an eloquent and fervent prayer. Rev. Lewis Rights followed, delivering a very impressive and well-timed sermon, to which a large congregation listened with undivided attention. Mr. Rights exhorted our church, with great earnestness, to be up and doing, and exert herself with renewed vigor and energy, to the holy work.

This closed the public services.

At 2½ o'clock, P.M., the congregation, with invited guests, partook of a Love-feast, during the course of which Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of the Methodist church, made a few pertinent remarks.

In the evening, the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to perhaps the largest number of communicants since the consecration of the church. We were glad to see so many brethren from our country congregations present, as well as several from other denominations, who, no doubt, realized with us, that it was good to be there.

The Decorations.

What shall we say of the "gala dress" of the interior of the church edifice?—We are at a loss for words to express our emotions at beholding the elegant decorations which graced the walls of our sanctuary. We will, however, endeavor to give the public a faint idea of their imposing grandeur and magnificent proportions.

The whole north side of the church was occupied by a series of seven Gothic Arches of evergreen, extending from the eastern to the western galleries. The central arch canopied the pulpit, and reached from the floor to the ceiling. In the apex of the arch, on a field of living green, appeared in relief, the number 1000 in large block figures, so closely resembling marble, as almost completely to deceive the eye. Below the number and immediately above the sacred desk, was placed an illuminated inscription of the following well known text:

JESUS CHRIST
THE SAME YESTERDAY,
TO-DAY,
AND
FOREVER.

The pulpit was draped with festoons of evergreen. On either side of the central arch arose an arch, with festoons of spruce reaching from the pinnacle about half way, one end being the three additional arches which embowered the sacramental table, giving a graceful appearance to the whole.

On either side of these arose the superb and massive structures containing the inscriptions. The apex of the arch on the right of the grand centre, contained the date 1766. Below was placed the daily word for Feb 19th, 1766, as follows:

Ich
werde geheiliget werden
an denen die zu mir nahen,
und vor allem Volk
werde ich herrlich werden.*

In the apex of the arch on left of the pulpit, appeared 1866, under which was placed the daily word in the Moravian text book for the 19th inst., as follows:

EVEN
TO YOUR OLD AGE
I AM HE;
AND EVEN TO HOAR HAIRS
WILL I CARRY YOU;
I HAVE MADE AND I WILL BEAR;
EVEN I WILL CARRY,
AND WILL DELIVER YOU.

These inscriptions were beautifully and elaborately finished in various transparent colors, and illuminated at night by gas light, arranged expressly for the occasion, which gave an equal lustre to every part. Two of the arches filled the allotted space.

Viewed as a whole, we cannot better describe it than by asking the reader to imagine seven majestic Gothic Arches of unequal heights, dressed in living green, each arch forming an integral part of the whole. The appearance was airy and graceful, yet possessing all the imposing magnificence of the ivy mantled structures of the old world.

Our distant readers would join in our enthusiasm if they could catch a glimpse of the sumptuous interior dress of the old Moravian church at Salem.

Besides this grand display of genius and taste, every available nook and corner of the church was draped in nature's rich garniture. From the centre of the lofty ceiling, dropped four massive festoons, curving gracefully and secured at the four corners of the edifice

The galleries, organ, pillars, yea everything, wore a festive garb.

To the uninitiated, the labor and care incident to such a magnificent scale of decorative architecture, can hardly be sufficiently appreciated. And, in the name of the community, we return thanks to the several committees who had charge of the different departments, and likewise to those ladies and gentlemen, who planned and perfected the work, including those who gave them such generous aid

May the labors of those who ministered in Holy things, not be in vain;—they, no doubt, will be richly rewarded in the Lord's own good time.

To the Musical Directors and Musicians, who have labored so diligently for weeks to perfect themselves for the Jubilee, and who added so much to the festivities, the heartfelt thanks, in the name of the congregation, are respectfully tendered.

The labors of the Sextons of the church were unusually arduous, and their endeavors to provide seats for the large concourse of people in attendance, &c., we are glad to learn, are justly appreciated.

The religious services of the Centennial Jubilee have had the good effect of inaugurating a series of nightly meetings, now being held, which promise to do much good.

* I will be sanctified in them that come nigh me, and before all the people I will be glorified.

GARDENING.—We mentioned, a few days since, that one of our neighbors, just in the suburbs of town, is planting 45 acres in garden vegetables alone. But it turns out that this is only a circumstance, compared with Mr. Henry T. Schroder's garden, beyond the Trent. He tells us that he has 150 acres prepared and will cultivate that amount in vegetables this season.—*Newbern Times.*

Over

A BRIEF
HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF SALEM, N. C.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO! What a host of interesting thoughts are suggested as we cast a glance over the history of the past century. True the year 1766 may not have been remarkable in the world's history, yet, to us, here at Salem, it is the measuring point from which we date our existence as a town.

In glancing at the history of those early times, we find this country in a provincial or colonial state. There was no independent government. English laws and customs prevailed, and the people acknowledged their supremacy, though badly administered by the imbecile George III, and his fawning Parliament, who had already passed the infamous "Stamp Act," which a few years after agitated the American colonies, and kindled the first fires of the old Revolutionary war, which was destined to give birth to a new nation, with new combinations, based upon the then untried system of popular government.

Our great grand-fathers were a hardy, robust, and resolute people, who risked their all under the direction of a good Providence, on whom they always relied in times past, and had never been put to shame. Depending upon their own exertions, under the blessing of God, they worked with a will, to succeed, and looked forward to a glorious future, to be enjoyed by their children; and we can well attest how faithfully the confidence our fathers placed in the good Shepherd, has been rewarded in the blessings which we, their children, have enjoyed for a century past.

The country chosen by the Moravians was then a comparative wilderness. They were literally alone in the forest. Instead of receiving assistance from others, they themselves were called on to relieve the wants of the scattered settlers within reach.

Their ministers preached the "Word of Life;" their surgeons were called upon to travel great distances to relieve the sick; their farms were well cultivated and yielded abundantly, and their grist mill was a useful novelty for many years after they had firmly established themselves.

But few roads, save the blazed openings of the hunter or the pioneer, reached out towards the settlements of Eastern Carolina, or the neighboring Colony of Virginia. It was a hazardous undertaking and an *era* in one's life to travel in these days and the "*Dutch Settlements*" were hailed by the lonely wanderer, as a land of plenty, where hospitality was freely extended to all alike. The arrival of a stranger was the fireside gossip in the little settlement for weeks,—they brought news from the outer world and found a welcome in any family.

One of the leading features in the character of our forefathers was the attention they paid to practical education, and a steady encouragement of the useful mechanical avocations, as well as the other improvements in and about the town. Music formed one of their recreations, and was scientifically cultivated, which trait yet exists among us, as the experience of the past few days amply proves.

Such then were the early settlers of Salem—a hardy, honest and pious people, who sought amidst the wilds of Western North Carolina, a home where they could worship God according to the dictates of their consciences and the customs of their fathers, without the hinderances and aggravations incident to the old monarchial governments of Europe and their legally established religions. This home they found in *Wachovia*, a tract of land, purchased from John, Earl Granville, and on Nov. 17th, in the year 1753, commenced the settlement of Bethabara (Old Town,) and, a few years after, the town of Bethania.

For the space of twelve years the Moravians had established themselves in North Carolina, and had endured the hardships incident to new settlements, and considering themselves firmly established in their forest home, they commenced making preparations towards establishing the long contemplated "central location of a town, which had been named Salem, by Count Zinzendorf." In the year 1765, during the temporary presence of Br. F. W. de Marshall and John Frommelt, a spot was selected which seemed suitable for the intended purpose.

The year 1766 had scarcely been ushered in 'ere the axes of the hardy pioneers were employed to cut a road through the wood land from Bethabara, (Old Town,) and on the 6th of Jan'y, the first tree was felled towards erecting the first house around which was to spring up and grow our beloved and beautiful town.

While the structure was going on, the brethren dwelt in a tent, and on the 19th of February the following brethren took up their abode in the little hut:

Gottfried Praxel, from Europe.
Niels Peterson, "
Jens Schmidt, "
John Birkhead, "
George Holder, from Bethabara.
Jacob Steiner, "
Michael Ziegler, "
Melchoir Lung, "

This log house is still standing, and occupied as a pottery.

On February 20th, Br. Reuter, surveyed the ridge running north and south, and laid out the main street and two squares, one of which was subsequently selected as the public square.

Several springs, lying east and west of the street, were also examined by the surveying party.

During the summer, two new houses were erected, the first one is still standing, and was recently occupied by the late Br. Wm. Fries.

The first religious services were held in this house. A loom was set up, and also the saddlery business commenced.

In the fall of the same year, 20 brethren and sisters arrived from Pennsylvania, accompanied by Rev. Richard Utley, who became the English minister of Dobb's Parish, as the Moravian tract was then called.

In 1767, new roads were opened from Salem to Town Fork, Dan river, Belews creek and to Ubarie river.

In 1768, Br. Fred Wm. de Marshall, generally considered the founder of Salem, arrived and took up his permanent residence.

In the year 1770, the first married couple moved to Salem, and four brethren arrived direct from Europe.

In 1771 Rev. Paul Tiersch, arrived and became the first regular minister of Salem congregation.

The Regulators troubled the brethren considerably.

Br. Jno. Birkhead, one of the first settlers, died, and his body was the first interred in our present graveyard.

In 1772, the majority of the inhabitants of Bethabara moved to Salem, and from that time our town became the centre of trade in Wachovia.

The first bell, weighing 275 lbs., arrived in Salem. An organ, with two *stops*, was finished. The first marriage took place this year.

At the close of this year the population of Salem amounted to 120.

In 1773, Rev. J. M. Graff removed from Bethabara to Salem as the first Moravian Bishop in North Carolina.

In the year 1775 the Revolutionary war broke out.

It is generally known that the Moravians as a body, had always abstained from any participation in the political movements in the different countries where they settled, but were always willing to bear any burdens which the governments saw fit to impose upon them. In consequence of their conscientious scruples as to military service, they were subjected to many troubles resulting from unjust and unfair reflections being cast upon them by mischievous and evil disposed persons. They cheerfully rendered every assistance required of them by the government, and paid a double tax by way of exemption from military duty.

Notwithstanding their exposed and defenceless condition, they were most wonderfully protected by God, during the long struggle which resulted in the independence of the then united colonies. The following incident will serve to illustrate the dangers to which they were exposed:

On the second of June, 1776, four armed men created considerable trouble. They endeavored to ride into the tavern, and upon being resisted, severely beat one of the brethren, (John Fry) and forcing an entrance, the life of the landlord was threatened, and numerous outrages committed. All endeavors failed to pacify them, and all who came in contact with them were abused and maltreated. Three travelers were roughly handled, two of the brethren knocked down and others more or less severely wounded. All these incidents occurred within an hour's time, when finally, forbearance ceasing to be a virtue, these ruffians were secured and subsequently handed over to a militia company, which happened to be near by.

Many incidents might be adduced showing the true position of the Brethren as non combatants, but our limited space forbids.

In 1778, first water works put in operation.

On February 9th, 1781, the British army under Cornwallis, passed through Salem.

In November 1781 and Jan. 1782, about sixty members of the General Assembly of N. C., with Gov. Alexander Martin, spent several weeks in Salem, for the purpose of holding their sessions, but failed for want of a quorum. The large number of men, with an additional guard of militia, created considerable inconvenience. On Saturday evening of the second week of their stay, information was received that a large force of tories were approaching to capture the Governor and the Assembly.—Every disposition for defence having been made, and the first commotion subsided, the Governor, principal officers, and members of the Assembly, met, by invitation, in Mr. Marshall's apartment, where a collation was served, and the company passed the greater portion of the night in interesting conversation, chiefly in connection with the Brethren's church, calmly awaiting the result. The report proved a false alarm.

In 1785, two fire engines were imported from Europe.

1787. Introduction of lightning rods.

1791. Paper-mill near Salem finished.—Town clock in Salem.

On May 31st, 1791, Salem was visited by the first President of the United States, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The year 1793 was remarkable for the fact that no death occurred that year.

In 1804 the well-known Salem Female Academy was opened.

1806 Town Clock improved by Mr. Eberhard, to strike the quarters.

In 1815, the first wool carding machinery was introduced in this State by V. N. Zevely.

In 1816, the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Salem congregation was held with appropriate ceremonies.

In 1828 new water works were erected.

1833. Aug. 22.—Severe hail storm, destroying upwards of 3,700 window panes.—There was not a sufficient number in town to repair the damage. Infant School opened.

1836. Salem Cotton Manufacturing Company organized.

In 1840 the Woolen Factory of Mr. F. Fries established. Cotton Factory subsequently added.

In 1850 three different epidemics prevailed at different seasons of the year. In the spring, 114 young persons, including 70 pupils of the S. F. Academy and 15 adults, were sick with the measles. In the earlier part of autumn the remaining persons were prostrated with fever, about 100 persons were prostrated with fever, and at a later period of the year the influenza prevailed to a considerable extent.

1849. Court House of Forsyth County located.

1853. Salem Church 50 years old.

1856. Salem incorporated as a town. In January, weather intensely cold.

1864. July 1st, Mrs. Henry Shaffner's dwelling, besides other buildings, was destroyed by fire, being the second dwelling thus destroyed during the century.—The first being the tavern, destroyed Jan. 31, 1809.

At the end of the first century, Salem Congregation numbered 659 persons.

From 1766 to 1866, the whole number of children born was 1,011. Whole number of persons died 708. Number of couples married 311.

The above statistics relate to the Moravian Church exclusively.

The number of pupils educated in Salem Female Academy, during its existence is 4,413.

Most of the events since 1856 are yet fresh in our memories, and want of room forbids even an allusion; indeed we have omitted much of an interesting historical nature connected with our town.

For many of the above particulars we are indebted to Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz, who kindly allowed us to peruse the historical sketch read by him on Monday last.

Frederick William de Marshall

has certainly acted the most conspicuous part in the affairs of Wachovia, and may be called the founder of Salem, and a short biographical sketch may with propriety find its place here.

His father, George Rudolph Marshall, of Herrn Grosserstaedt, was an officer in the Saxon army. Having lost his right arm in Poland, and thereby disabled for active service, he became commander of the garrison of Stolpen, and afterwards of the fortress Koenigstein. In the former town, Stolpen, near Dresden, Fredr. Will. de Marshall was born, February 5th, 1721. He and his three brothers received a christian, but at the same time a very strict military education, by which he in early years was prepared for many hardships, and acquired those traits of punctuality and methodical order which were essential qualifications for his future usefulness.

His parents were desirous that he should enter the military service, or fill some office at the court of the King of Saxony. But the King of Kings had selected him for his service as a soldier of the cross, and a champion of the truth, as it is in Christ Jesus. By means of a pious tutor, named Bretschneider, he was not only led to seek the Lord, but also became acquainted with the Brethren at Herrnhut. This acquaintance was cultivated and strengthened by a visit which he made to that place whilst a student at the University of Leipzig. At the latter place he attended a meeting held by Count Zinzendorf, in which he felt the inward conviction that he would serve the Lord in the Brethren's church, for which purpose he studied the English language. At the especial invitation of Count Zinzendorf, he came to Herrnhaag in 1739, and soon after became a member of the Brethren's congregation. From this time forward he devoted all his talents to the church of his adoption, and proved himself a faithful servant of the Lord for upwards of sixty-two years.

According to his own calculation, he spent thirty one years in the German congregations, fifteen in England, one and a half in Holland and Prussia, thirty two and a half in North America, and fifteen months at sea.

Concerning the earlier part of his activity in Germany and England, it will suffice to say that preaching the Gospel, attending conferences and synods, and superintending the erection of large buildings (*e. g.* Lindsay-house in London), fully occupied his time, and often tasked his strength to the utmost. He took an active part in the negotiations with the British Parliament, to which reference was made at the beginning of our narrative.

In 1750 he married Hedwig Elizabeth de Schweinitz, who proved a faithful and efficient helpmate, and departed this life in 1795.—His eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, married, in 1777, Hans Christian Alexander de Schweinitz, the grandfather both of the present administrator of the Unity's possessions in Pennsylvania, E. A. Fruenauff, and in North Carolina, E. A. de Schweinitz.

After the death of Count Zinzendorf, with whom he had been in the most intimate connection, and for years in daily intercourse, he became a member of the first Directorial Board of the Unity, and, as such, in 1761, visited Pennsylvania, to assist in dissolving the family economy existing in Bethlehem and Nazareth, and afterwards to superintend the settlement of the central town on the Wachovia tract. Being delayed by the second Indian war of 1763, he could not venture to travel south before the fall of 1761. After returning to Europe, he in 1768 removed with his family to Bethabara.

In 1775 he attended the General Synod of the church, held at Barby, in Saxony, where he was detained, on account of the revolutionary war, until 1779, when he succeeded in reaching New York, and afterwards Salem, in safety.

Here he remained, active, energetic, faithful, and self-denying, in the service of his Lord and Master, to the day of his departure, which took place February 11, 1802, six days after he had finished the eighty-first year of his pilgrimage on earth.

The 14th of February—the day on which, thirty-seven years before, he had selected the site for the town of Salem—the day on which, thirty-three years before, he had married Bethabara, with his wife—was the day of his interment in the shade grove of Salem's "Acre of God."

The Freedmen's Bureau and the Jurisdiction of the Courts.

Judge BUXTON, being about to open the Courts in his district, addressed a letter to Col. Whittlesey, chief of the Freedmen's Bureau for this State, propounding certain questions relative to jurisdiction in cases where freedmen are concerned. The following is Col. Whittlesey's answer, which he has kindly permitted us to publish for the information of the public:

BUREAU OF R. F. & A. L.,
Raleigh, February 13, 1866.

R. P. BUXTON, Esq.:

SIR.—Your favor of the 10th is just received. In matters referred to it will not be difficult to avoid conflict of jurisdiction. The principles by which military authorities are governed are these:

1st. In cases of breach of criminal law by freedmen, no objection will be made to trial by civil courts (colored testimony being by law admitted,) provided that the sentence against whites and blacks, when convicted, be uniformly the same.

2d. In cases where whites are accused of offences against colored people (colored testimony not being admitted,) the military authorities claim jurisdiction. Should the bill now before the Legislature be passed, these cases will be transferred to the civil courts, also, on the same conditions as the first. It is my earnest desire to see this effected at an early day. Then the most objectionable feature of the freedmen's bureau will be removed. The aim of the government is simply to secure justice to all without distinction of race or color.

Very Respectfully,
E. WHITTLESEY,
Col. & Ass't. Commissioner.

SOUTHERN SHARE OF TAXES.—Under the act of August 5, 1861, says the Washington Correspondence of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, levying a direct tax of $20,000,000 on the several States, the aggregate quota of the eleven Southern States then in rebellion was fixed at $6,690,000 95. Of this amount South Carolina, the first State to go into the rebellion, was assessed as her portion of the tax, $363,570.66 and has already paid into the Treasury $284,756.17; Virginia, whose quota was fixed at $973,550 66, has paid in $174,420 27; Florida, whose proportion was $77,522.66 has paid in $13,509 81; Arkansas, whose quota was $161 886, paid in $39,165 32; Louisiana, whose quota was $3,385,886, paid in $220,000; Tennessee's quota $969,408, and paid in $103,272; North Carolina's quota was $576,194 66, and paid in $35,986. The States of Georgia, assessed at $585,367,33; Alabama, at $529,018 33; Mississippi, at $413,084.66, Texas, at $355,106 66, are the only States which have not yet paid something on account of the tax.

The rice crop on the Georgia and Carolina coast will, this year amount to little or nothing. The Savannah river, where formerly 800,000 bushels were raised, there are this year 10,000. On the Altamaha, where 600,000 were raised, this year 6,000, &c. Matters are much more unsettled on the rice plantations than in any other section of South Carolina or Georgia.

According to Governor Andrew's message delivered to the Massachusetts Legislature, on the third instant, the war expenditures of that State, including the liabilities incurred by cities and towns for bounties and other military purposes, amount to about fifty-six millions of dollars.

DIED:

In this county, on the morning of the 12th inst., after a short but painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHUTT, aged 84 years and 8 months.

Suddenly, at Hope, Ia., on the 8th instant, Rev. E. T. SENSEMAN, a native of this place. The *Moravian* says:—

"Rev. Mr. Senseman died last night about 8 o'clock; he had just been up in town to marry a couple, and returning home stopped in at Mr. Levi J. Rominger's and was sitting in the rocking chair talking very cheerfully, when all at once he fell over and in five minutes was a corpse."

Suddenly, at Litiz, Pa., on the evening of February 7th, Mrs. EMMA ERNESTINE RICKERT, wife of Ferdinand D. Rickert, in the 46th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

Wanted,

8 or 10 GOOD, NO 1 HORSES.
Apply to
E. D. HAMPTON.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 24th 1866 3w

Bank Notes Wanted.

I WILL pay the highest prices in GOLD or SILVER, or GREENBACKS for all descriptions of Bank bills. Apply at the Sentinel Office.
J. W. ALSPAUGH.
28 tf Winston, N. C.

Fresh Clover Seed.

FOR SALE BY
29 3w J. L. FULKERSON.